

## Miscellaneous.

From the Charleston Courier.

### THE MEXICAN WAR.

The heroic bearing and gallantry of our army, have covered the country with glory. The noble manner in which volunteers have offered their services, has attracted the admiration of Europe. The vigor and power of a Republican Government have been felt in all our operations. But notwithstanding all this there are some questions of domestic policy springing up, connected with the war, which are calculated in their progress, to produce a profound impression upon our institutions.

In other wars, the heavy disbursements of Government were made in the North and on the Lake frontier; our fortification, harbors and navy, have all been built up in the North. This made a constant drain, whilst we felt the operation in nothing but taxation without any return. In the present war, all this is reversed, and we will see the effects in exchanges, setting in favor of New-Orleans. The specie funds required for government, will force the current in that direction. This will be severely felt, and will produce great opposition amongst those who have heretofore received all the benefits of Government.

Besides, every battle fought in Mexico, and every dollar spent there but insures the acquisition of Territory which must widen the field of Southern enterprise and power in the future. And the final result will be to readjust the whole balance of power in the confederacy, so as to give us control over the operations of the Government in all time to come. If the South be but true to themselves, the day of our depression and suffering is gone and gone forever.

This is perceived in other quarters, and the danger now is from such a combination at the North as may overawe the Administration and Congress. A combination may be made upon the principle of opposition to the Mexican war upon anti-slavery feeling, and in favor of restoring the high tariff under a pretext to meet the increased expenditures of Government. It is this that has swept Pennsylvania and Ohio in the recent elections, and it may do the same in New York and Maine. If the Democratic party be overthrown in those States it will bring into power a strong combination deeply hostile to the South. The first development will be, a movement to prohibit the introduction of slavery into any territory to be acquired in Mexico, and then to restore, to a great extent, the high duties that have been recently abolished. These two points are well calculated to rally the most powerful interests against us, and to give to agitators and demagogues their brightest prospects of triumph.

If they succeed in restricting slavery one inch below the Missouri compromise then if we submit to it, we shall deserve our degraded destiny. When this issue is tendered us, let the consequences be what they may, we must meet it as becomes men and freemen. It will be no time to argue. Not that we should care to reserve acquired territory merely as a habitation for slaves, but if they succeed in fixing restrictions against that institution specially, it will be a moral degradation and insult to us, which, if we bear in peace, will make us the fit subjects of despotism.

These are the dangers that are before us. I fear that our friends in Ohio and N. York and elsewhere, who voted with us for the reduction of taxes, will quail before the rising storm, and even next Session of Congress, we shall see them give way to principles vital to us and to this Union. If these events happen no man can foresee the result. We are on the eve of new developments full of danger. While these things are taking place in the North, where our deadliest enemies are daily sending forth their shouts of triumph, the whole South appear to be in a profound slumber. We are relying with too much confidence upon the strength of an administration that is with us on all these great questions. We should be up and doing ourselves. There never was a time when more nerve, talent and patriotism were required in our public councils. Where is the trumpet call of those men who once stood forth to rouse their country and lead on freemen to the rescue? Are we to stand idly by and see those who have nobly fought the battle of free trade with us, cloven down and prostrated by an unholy combination of all the elements most hostile to the South? It is said that periods of the greatest triumphs are often periods of the greatest danger to a people. It is then that they repose in too much confidence upon what has been done. But four months since, and all our cherished principles seemed to be triumphant—the odious and unconstitutional tariff of 1842 was prostrated by an administration faithful to its principles; we have a tariff with the minimums and specific duties abolished, and the principles of free trade introduced.

England, under the able and firm guidance of Sir Robert Peel, has proclaimed emancipation to her shackled trade and labor, and the world is about rising on a tide of prosperity never before conceived of. We of the South, who have had our labor taxed unjustly for twenty five years past, and our whole country ruined by heavy disbursements made

upon other and more favored by heavy sections, are just beginning to bound and leap as a strong man, when his chords have been taken off. And just now the whole energy and prejudice of the North seem about to be arrayed against these prospects before us. We have been able to look out upon the promised land, but I fear there is much rising between us and its enjoyment. The storm and the desert may yet have to be passed.

High bearing and lofty purpose can carry us through if united together. And if we sink all petty strifes and personal aspirations in a sincere devotion to the country, and nothing but the country, we can long preserve our rights and our honor, and the Union too. There is one thing clear, that as far as South-Carolina is concerned, she can never expect to contend for ascendancy with the great and powerful states, either of the West or the North.

We must depend for influence upon our moral and intellectual endowments, while other States expect, through their physical numbers, always to be able to confer the Presidential purple, and with it, the offices of Government, we must strive by our boldness, talent, and devotion to truth, to develop the great principles of Government, and thus impress ourselves upon the different factions contending for power. We must be faithful and true to the Constitution—the Country, and its honor. We must not yield to the growing power and demands of the West, any more than we have done to the gross usurpations of the North. Fidelity to the Constitution and its strictest construction must ever be our watch words. Let no temptations, however great, either in the fascinations of future, or the wild theories of unregulated genius, ever seduce South Carolina from the direct path of duty to the Constitution, and devotion to our ancient and cherished principles. We have a great career before us, if we are firm and true. But if we give way or sink our principles, there is no degradation too low for us to reach, in the future contest for power and place.

Let our young men look to fame and honor rather than to present popularity. Let them place South Carolina, where she has ever been, upon high and disinterested principles—devoted to no man or set of men on earth—with no feeling, save for our rights, our interests, any our common glory.

"ALGERSON SIDNEY."

### NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.

#### LATER FROM MONTEREY.

The steamship Palmetto, Lewis, arrived last night, in 36 hours from Galveston.

The last accounts from General Ampudia and his army left them beyond Saltillo on their march toward San Luis Potosi, at which point it was rumored that Santa Anna had arrived at the head of thirteen thousand, and daily expecting reinforcements.

The Georgia Regiment was the only reinforcement which had reached Monterey at the time our informants left. Orders had been received, it was understood, by the other Regiments stationed on the Rio Grande, to move towards Head quarters. The Kentucky and Tennessee mounted Regiments had not yet reached Matamoros.

The people of Monterey who had left about the time of the siege, were gradually returning. They had begun to exhibit friendly feelings towards the Americans, interchanges of visits not being rare among both parties.

There had been affrays between the citizens of Monterey and Texas Rangers, which resulted, first, in the assassination of a Texan Volunteer, and then by way of revenge, in the killing of eleven Mexicans by the comrades of the slain. General Taylor, to prevent similar recurrences, had ordered an efficient guard to be distributed through the city. Lieut. Col. McClung was rapidly recovering from the effects of his wounds.

We are gratified to be able to state that the duels, which were on the tapis at Camargo between Col. Balie Peyton and Gen. Marshall, and also between Capt. Musson, of this city, and Capt. Cheevers, of the Texas Volunteers, have all been amicably arranged.

G. W. K.

From the N. O. Commercial Times 2d inst.

#### LATER FROM THE ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

The Steamship Galveston arrived yesterday evening from the Brasas Santiago via Galveston, having left the former place on the 29th and the latter on the 30th ult.

We have not received any correspondence from Monterey, (the mail not being distributed yesterday) of a later date than we published on the arrival of the Palmetto, last Thursday, but the

Galveston News of the 30th furnishes some intelligence which we subjoin.

"From Col. Davis, we learn that the Mexicans have totally evacuated the whole country this side of San Luis Potosi. The information has been derived from so many sources that there is now no doubt of this fact. They left behind some forty dragoons to destroy the fortifications that had been constructed at Los Muertos, a naturally strong and difficult pass on the road to Saltillo, and about five or six miles beyond the Rinconada. They have dismantled Saltillo, destroying whatever might be of use to our army, and which they could not take away.

"Thus there is nothing left for Gen. Taylor to conquer, but a barren region of rugged mountains and thirsty plains, affording neither water nor provisions for the subsistence of man or beast, over a distance of two or three miles to San Luis Potosi. If, as has been said, Gen. Taylor has orders to march upon San Luis Potosi, so as to reach that city by the end of November, the question arises how he is to traverse such a country as he will have to do, by a forced march at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles per day. The only water on this route is in the Mexican tanks, which will doubtless be all broken up as the enemy retires.

To carry water sufficient to save his army and teams from suffering, would probably require more horses, mules and oxen, than are now in the army, all of which are required for the transportation of the necessary stores and munitions. In making this retreat, the enemy have doubtless adopted a wise policy, leaving behind them a far more formidable enemy (viz: this march) than he could ever find in their own arms and fortified towns.

This policy has unquestionably been dictated by the sagacity of Santa Anna. It is stated, on good authority, that he had sent orders to Ampudia to evacuate Monterey, and all other places this side of the mountains, but those orders were not received till after the battle.

After leaving the troops necessary to garrison Monterey, Saltillo and other towns, Gen. Taylor will only have an army of about 5000 men, with which to penetrate in the heart of the enemy's country, and far beyond the reach of any reserve upon which he might fall back for support in case of necessity. Such, we believe, is a correct account of the present position and prospects of our army, as derived from good authority. Gen. Ampudia has been superseded in command, but the name of his successor is not reported.

A correspondence had taken place between Gen. Taylor and Gov. Morales, of Nuevo Leon, respecting the excesses committed by the volunteers in the service of the United States, to which Gen. Taylor replied that no excesses had been committed of a grave character but that he would preserve order if possible.

A Mexican merchant, arrived on the 23d October, says that no preparations are making at the Pass of the Rinconada, and that Saltillo will not be defended. This news wants confirmation.

Private advices from the city of Mexico, up to the 29th September, inform us that Santa Anna had left the capital that morning with 2000 cavalry and 800 infantry. He was utterly unsuccessful in raising a loan of two millions on a mortgage of the revenues of the Church, as the lien was considered by capitalists illegal. He then applied for \$200,000, but could merely obtain \$27,000, which was the sum total with which he started.

Santa Anna proceeds to San Luis Potosi, where he will halt, and concentrate the whole of the Mexican forces. Instructions have been forwarded to the General commanding the Army of the North to make no further resistance at Saltillo, but to fall back upon San Luis Potosi.

From the N. O. Picayune.

From Vera Cruz.—We have nothing of importance from Mexico by way of Havana, but have been admitted to make an extract from a commercial letter of a late date. It is from a source entitled to all respect:

#### VERA CRUZ, Oct.

Dear Sirs:—There is very little news worth reporting, the present Government is trying to render itself popular by a series of rather liberal measures, and appears willing to recommence the campaign more rigorously. Gen. Santa Anna is about to leave Mexico in order to assume the generalship in chief of the troops concentrated in San Luis Potosi; but we confess to have the very worst opinion of the Mexican Army, and do not believe that they will make any vigorous resistance to the American troops. The main difficulty will be, moreover, the entire want of money, as in the coffers of the treasury there is not even enough wherewith to pay the most necessary and urgent exigencies, and the credit of Government is very much shaken indeed. It is true that the clergy will guarantee a loan of some millions of dollars, but we do not believe that this amount will be procured, and even if it were, undoubtedly the largest will consist in Government paper, which is very difficult to realize at this moment.

The Governor of Alabama has set apart the 4th of December next to be observed, as a day of thanksgiving throughout that State.

From the N. O. Delta, November 1.

#### LATER FROM HAVANA.

##### Destructive Storm.—Great loss of Life and Property.

By the packet brig P. Soule, we have received our regular files of Havana papers to the 24th Oct. Every one of them, from the 11th to the 17, are filled with the most awful accounts of the hurricane, which commenced there early on the night of the 10th and continued till the night of the 11th ult. On the 10th the city, and particularly the port, presented a gay and pleasant appearance. Every vessel in the harbour flaunted its colors from the mast-head, it being the Queen's birthday. How changed was the scene on the next morning! how great was the destruction which the ruthless storm had created! Where, the day previous, parti-colored pennants floated gracefully in the breeze and the mariners of many climes were enjoying a hilarious holiday, all was a general scene of wreck and desolation. Dead bodies were seen floating in the still angry surge; bales of goods and parcels of produce were cast in confusion on shore, fragments of vessels and ship furniture covered the surface of the port, and the vessels, stripped of their canvas, and with bare masts, looked like a blasted forest.

The water from the harbor, and the heavy torrents of rain which fell during the night of the 10th and morning of the 11th, kept the streets perfectly inundated, and the wharves were all under water. A great many lives were lost on board of the vessels and on shore. Over 1500 houses have been razed to the ground in Havana and its neighboring towns. In one of the principal streets, outside of the walls, which runs parallel with the northern part of the coast, there have been more than 150 houses totally destroyed. Hundreds of persons residing in some stronger buildings; than their respective habitations—many of them after seeing their own dwellings blown to atoms, and thus taking shelter, were crushed under the ruins of the houses where they expected to be safe. The number of buildings which have had their roofs, doors and walls partly destroyed, are probably over 5000 in the city and suburbs. About 90 persons, found dead among the ruins, were sent to the burying ground on the 12th, and it was expected to find many more among the ruins and rubbish which had not yet been removed.

The Havana papers say that the gale of 1844 was slight compared to this; that there is no hurricane on record, in any part of the world, by which human kind has suffered so severely as on this occasion.

Accounts were received from Matanzas, Cardenas, and some 30 or 40 of the neighboring towns and villages, and in these places the hurricane had likewise destroyed property to a considerable extent, and a number of lives were lost.

In Matanzas, Cardenas, Bataona, and Marcel, nearly all the vessels in port were sunk or driven ashore.

From the Charleston News.

#### SIX DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The ship Alliance, Capt. Tucker, arrived off our bar early this morning, starting from Liverpool on the 11th October. European news direct, by sailing vessels, being a circumstance so unusual in these days of rapid steam communication, is the reason, we presume, that Capt. T. brought no papers, except a package directed to the Courier Office, to the Editors of which we are indebted for a Slip containing the following account of the market. There is no political intelligence.

The steamer Great Britain had not been got off—she had ten feet of water in her hold at last accounts.

The ship Richmond, Hathorn, for this port, was up at Liverpool, 10th ult. to have despatch.

#### LIVERPOOL, October 9.—Cotton

during the early part of the present week, was in steady and good demand, and the slight concession which was submitted to after the steamer's arrival on the 30th ult. was gradually recovered. Yesterday afternoon an active speculative demand sprang up, originated by the receipt of three days later advices from New York per transient ship Marmion, representing that market to be advancing under the influence of continued unfavorable accounts from the Cotton growing districts. In consequence of the general tenor of these advices, holders have shown less disposition to sell, and prices close with an upward tendency. The total sales of the week amount to 52,800 bales. Today the demand is brisk and general and the sales are 10,000 bales, about half of which is on speculation. The authorized quotations of the "fair" qualities of American are advanced 1-8d. per lb., and a similar advance on the lower and middle qualities is established on last Friday's quotations.

Electors.—The returns from all the districts of Maine which voted for members of the Legislature, up to the 26th ult., give 61 Whigs and 53 Democrats as the organization of the House.

John H. Clarke was on Thursday last elected by the Legislature of Rhode Island a United States Senator for six years from the fourth of March next. The vote stood for Clarke 59; Thos. Wilson 34; Scot. 5.—Evening News.

From the Southern Chronicle.

REFORM WHERE IT IS MOST NEEDED.—We hail with pleasure the assistance of so sensible and valuable an ally as the editor of the Charleston News, who has been recently ally following up our own imperfect suggestions, on the necessity of making some more effectual legislative provision for the diminution of the number of free white voters in our State who cannot read the ticket they put into the ballot box. He has come up most manfully to our aid in this important matter, and his remarks are well worthy of the attention of every enlightened member of the Legislature, who feels his responsibility to his State. The first great duty of every free State is to educate its citizens at whatever cost, and that State has not properly performed that great duty, which numbers among its voters 20,000 unable to read or write; and neither labor nor cost should be spared to wipe away this disgrace.

"Impossible!" once said Mirabeau to one of his secretaries, "never name to me that beast of a word." The same sentiment should animate our legislators, for in so holy a cause as that of bringing light to the darkened intellects of their fellow citizens, their efforts, if made with the fitting energy in the proper spirit, must succeed—at least, the great interests involved imperiously require of them to make the trial. This is no question of policy or expediency, but of urgent necessity and duty; let them act, and not only talk about it.

We have high hopes of this Legislature. As a celebrated physician once tried successfully the experiment of restoring the worn out energies of an enfeebled patient by the infusion of youthful and more healthy blood, so our present Legislature has received a strong accession of new members, many of them fresh from the halls of College, who still feel the benefits of the instruction they have recently received, and who, if they will only exert their energies in this noble cause, may secure the lasting gratitude of their State. A more noble field for exertion never was presented to any rising body of statesmen, and we appeal to the Young Men of our State to press forward this great reform, if their older and more politic brethren will give it up in despair.

We intend no reflection on former Legislatures, which have slurred over all proposed amendments as visionary or impracticable, but we know the influence exerted upon the strongest minds by long continued habits of thinking, and therefore earnestly entreat those as yet unbiased, seriously to meditate some plan for the intellectual redemption of South Carolina. Even failure in such a cause will be honorable to him who makes the attempt. Who will be the Curtius to plunge into this yawning pit of ignorance which threatens to engulf our State? Unless some such be found, no man can tell the result. We will be left far behind in the rapid march of intellect pushing on all around us.—Even North Carolina has a free school system superior to ours.

But we desire to deal in plain facts. The first step necessary to make an effectual improvement, is to ascertain the actual working of the present system, which can only be done by the appointment of a person specially selected and empowered by the Legislature to make the examination, by personal inspection of the schools all over the State. This has been urged upon the Legislature by almost all the eminent gentlemen at different times appointed to examine into the system. They have all declared that they wanted light on the subject, only to be procured in that way. We need only mention the names of Professors Thornewell and Elliott, of Messrs. Bellinger, Blanding, McCord and Johnson, to prove what weight of authority the proposition carried with it. The paltry pretext of expense surely should not be permitted to set aside a recommendation so wise and so powerfully sustained. The next step should be the creation of an adequate fund for the purpose of carrying out any plan determined upon. The present annual appropriation of \$37,000 is totally inadequate (except as a bounty to a few teachers), as these gentlemen have conclusively shown in their several reports. We would, with all due deference to the opinions of those better qualified to judge, propose the establishment of a system of free schools, adequate to the wants of the whole community in place of the expensive private schools, where the children of the rich enjoy almost a monopoly of education, those of the poor being either deprived of it, or receiving it as an act of charity—an alternative galling to the pride of the humbler of our citizens; and productive of much of the ignorance that prevails.

We would suggest that a fund, for the purpose indicated be raised by levying a direct tax of one dollar upon every citizen of the State qualified to vote; the poorest could pay that. From this source a fund of at least \$150,000 could annually be added as a tax upon corporation stocks, plate, pleasure carriages and other luxuries, as well as the surplus revenue due to the State from the sale of the public land, which could not be better bestowed. The sum thus raised would be amply sufficient to build school houses and pay competent teachers; and thus by taxing luxuries, the rich may be made contribute to the education of the children of their poorer neighbors in free schools, where all may meet on a footing of republican equality to enjoy the benefits of instruction, for which, to the extent of his means, each had equally contributed. We want education given to our citizens, not as a charity, but enjoyed as a right.

Is not the scheme proposed worthy at least of reflection and consideration, and even of partial trial? A reform of this character would be a reform indeed?

#### Important from Mexico if true.

The New Tribune gives the extract of a letter from the City of Mexico, under date of Sept. 23d, which says that the proposition of the "President" of the United States, for negotiating a peace, will be the first question considered by the Mexican Junta. This the writer thinks will result in the appointment of a commission, and if no new demands are made, Mexico will, in all probability, assent to a change of the existing

strategies which shall make the boundary of the United States including the territory of Texas.



## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1846.

Fire.—On Thursday evening the 5th inst. a fire broke out at the dwelling house of Mr. H. K. McClintock of this place, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done. Some valuable clothing was destroyed.

Alarm of Fire.—At half past 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, the citizens of this place were aroused by the cry of fire. We were among the number who went to the spot, where the flames were seen. Some evil disposed person or persons had placed in the back street, near the premises of Messrs. E. Penn, B. J. Ryan and Mrs. Laborde, a pine box in which were placed combustible materials and set it on fire. There was a mass of buildings and lumber in the immediate vicinity, and had not the fire been discovered, all these would probably have been destroyed, as the wind was very high. Whether the box above referred to, was set on fire from sport or not, those persons who did it, when discovered, should be made to feel the severity of the law.

The Weather.—On Thursday last, a change took place in the weather. The temperature became cold and a light rain commenced falling and continued to do so for some days.

Meeting of the Mechanics Washingtonian Society.—We were present on Monday evening last, at the meeting of the Temperance Society of this place. After the transaction of some business, the Society proceeded to the election of Delegates to the State Temperance Convention which will assemble at Columbia, on the 25th inst.

The following gentlemen were elected: Dr. A. McCaine, Dr. R. T. Mims and Mr. Andrew Ramsay. A forcible address was delivered by Dr. John G. Williams before the Society. The Temperance Band were in attendance and enlivened the audience present, with some beautiful airs. We regretted the absence of the ladies, who would have greatly enjoyed this musical treat.

During the meeting, some resolutions of the late Temperance Convention were brought before the Society, and on motion, action upon them, was postponed till the next regular meeting. It is desirable, that there should be a full attendance of the members on Monday evening next, to consider these resolutions. We hope, that as many of the citizens as can conveniently do so, will be present. We will endeavor to procure the attendance of some ladies to cheer the company with their sweet smiles, if not with their songs, and we particularly request the Temperance Band to favor the Society with their presence, and to gladden the hearts of the ladies with their strains of delicious music.

We have received the first number of a weekly paper entitled the "Palmetto State Banner," published at Columbia, S. C., by F. C. Morgan. Terms \$2 per annum. Its typographical appearance is neat, and its original matter and selections are of a high order. Its principles are of the Democratic School. We give it a cordial welcome among our exchanges.

Thanksgiving Day.—Thursday the 5th instant which was appointed by His Excellency Governor Aiken, a day of public thanksgiving, to be observed throughout the State, was solemnized in this place by opening the Baptist and Episcopal Churches for divine worship. A Sermon was preached in each by their respective Pastors, the Rev. Dr. Wm. B. Johnson and the Rev. Mr. Walker, were present at the service in the Baptist Church and heard a sermon highly appropriate to the occasion. The Speaker dwelt upon the great prosperity and peace among ourselves and the happiness of our beloved country. He contrasted its condition with that of other countries, and clearly showed our superiority under God to all other nations. For the manifold blessings which we have enjoyed, he urged upon us the great duty of offering up our heartfelt thanks to the Almighty Ruler of the universe. He spoke much, upon the happy settlement, of the serious difficulties which at one time threatened a fearful collision among ourselves, and our long pending dispute with the British Government, in relation to the Oregon question.

In dwelling upon this subject, he took occasion to pay a high and well merited compliment to that lofty Southern Statesman, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, though whose instrumentalities, under Divine Providence, this question of such momentous importance was mainly settled, upon a basis honorable to the to the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

We would with great pleasure give a more full and satisfactory sketch of this sermon of Dr. Johnson, but we would be doing the speaker injustice, were we to attempt to do so, and we will close.

Fire in Decatur, Ga.—A fire broke out in that place on the 30th ult. which destroyed a large portion of the square in which the Public buildings were situated.